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draw up the fiber a little at a time, turning her head from side to side, as if studying her work, and then secure it.

A nest collected measures as follows: Outside diameter 57 mm., inside diameter 43, outside depth, 65, inside depth 41. The diameter of the rim of the nest is distinctly less than that of the inside of the nest at its greatest width. On one occasion a nest was found to be empty on the evening of May 24 and contained two eggs at noon on the twenty-sixth.

Average measurements in millimeters of a small series are as follows:

	Length	Wing	Tail	Culmen	Tarsus
Thirteen adult males from Kansas and Oklahoma	109.5	56.2	43.4	9.4	16.6
Three adult females from Oklahoma	108.2	54.1	43.0	9.1	16.0

## THE NESTING OF THE FRAZAR OYSTER-CATCHER

By PINGREE I. OSBURN

ON EASTER Sunday, April 11 1909, while lying at anchor off Cape Corrientes, State of Jalisco, Mexico, Mr. Thompson, a friend, brought me the news that he had found the Frazar Oyster-catcher (*Haematopus frazari*) nesting on one of the islands we were visiting. This group of islands, known as the Tres Marietas group, is unusually far south for this bird to be found breeding, but the news was not surprising to me as I had noticed individuals of this species flying along the rocky coast on several different occasions.

Upon inquiry and investigation I found that the nest was on the pebbly beach about fifteen feet from the high water mark, back in a sheltered recess under a low overhanging cliff. It was unlined, except for a few bits of shell and consisted of a mere depression in the pebbles. The eggs were fresh, but thru the carelessness of a Mexican sailor I was able to save but one. They were finely marked specimens. An example before me is light cream buff in ground color, and is irregularly spotted and blotched with varying shades of brown, lavender, and pale pearl grey, principally at the larger end. It is oval in shape, with one end pointed, and measures 2.21×1.50. It has a smooth texture.

The birds were extremely wild, like most of their kind, and were approached with difficulty. I made several efforts before they were finally secured. Two other birds were seen on this island but a thorough search failed to reveal their nest.

The two birds belonging to the set described are clothed in conspicuous black and white, the white areas being more extensive in this pair than in birds of this species taken off the coast of Lower California, far to the north. Unfortunately no photographs were secured, as the eggs were disturbed before I heard of their discovery.

It is interesting to note the great difference between the nesting sites used by these birds and the Black Oyster-catcher described by Mr. Willett in his article in the November CONDOR.

The references available to me at this time, though somewhat limited, are all similar in their statements, and give the breeding range of this species as "both coasts of Lower California". The peninsula of Lower California is several hundred miles north and west of the Tres Marietas Islands, and at this extreme south latitude even individual birds of the species are a comparative rarity, I believe.